

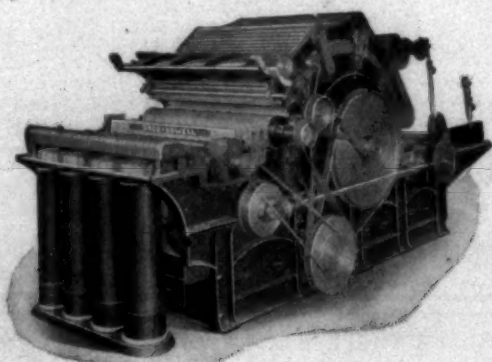
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 22, 1914

NUMBER 8

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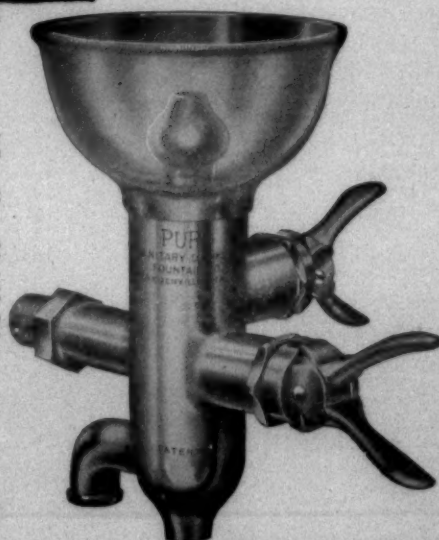
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 22, 1914

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## Report of Latin-American Trade Committee

Industrial, commercial and financial conditions throughout the world have been disorganized by the European War. The trade of the United States with Latin-America has been seriously affected. The present period of confusion will, however, be succeeded by one of readjustment and reorganization. Your committee was appointed to investigate this situation, and to suggest measures to relieve the emergency and to place the trade of the United States with the sister republics on a permanently satisfactory and mutually profitable basis.

The products of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, exported to the United States differ each from the other, and are dissimilar in turn from those which we in this country import from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, from the Central American States, and Panama, from Mexico and from Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Hayti. These products for the purposes of this analysis, may be considered together as raw materials just as the goods which we export to these countries may be classified as manufactures. Mutual advantage for both the United States of America and the other republics lies in a wider interchange.

Your committee feels, however, that there is great danger that our merchants and manufacturers unfamiliar with Latin-American conditions may be induced by recent publicity, to undertake ventures in that field which not only will be unremunerative but actually disastrous, and, in their ultimate result, make for a reaction of the very healthy and much to be desired interest in foreign trade now manifest throughout the United States, an interest, which, if properly directed, should be of great permanent value.

### South American Trade Conditions.

The trade of the principal South American countries with England, Germany and the United States is shown by the following table:

Imports and Exports of the South American Countries from and to England, Germany and the United States for the years specified

Country	Year	England		Germany		United States	
		Imports Dollars	Exports Dollars	Imports Dollars	Exports Dollars	Imports Dollars	Exports Dollars
Argentina	1913	126,305,556	116,154,937	68,815,721	55,888,788	59,861,703	22,096,385
Brazil	1912	77,509,079	43,006,473	52,945,352	51,856,965	48,043,322	141,720,216
Chile	1912	38,599,282	55,340,706	33,189,070	28,321,776	16,806,341	34,526,811
Peru	1913	7,779,616	16,561,235	5,138,902	2,970,857	8,541,934	14,761,355
Ecuador	1911	2,835,854	986,148	2,385,758	2,139,552	2,851,639	3,190,069
Uruguay	1912	*12,575,508	6,508,127	*7,849,094	7,860,272	*5,638,402	2,655,371
Paraguay	1912	11,295,248	4799	11,500,958	1843,459	1304,888	1590
Colombia	1912	17,838,878	14,376,182	14,201,125	11,854,211	17,612,037	15,832,882
Venezuela	1913	3,994,733	767,031	2,586,986	5,563,768	6,944,136	8,470,563
Bolivia	1912	3,528,042	26,044,974	6,423,802	4,357,101	1,787,321	152,553

\* Figures are for 1911 and are taken from the Almanach de Gotha.  
† Figures taken from U. S. Daily Consular and Trade Reports.  
‡ Figures are for 1911 and are taken from Pan American Union publication.

### American Exports Concentrated

Our export trade to South American countries particularly, and to a lesser degree the Central American States, is concentrated. It is estimated that 75 per cent of our principal exports to South America are the products of large organizations.

Even before the war our export trade to all Latin-America, and notably South America, had begun to decrease on account of the prevailing stringency. Our imports, however, increased in value, and the trade balance adverse to the United States for the fiscal year 1913-14 greatly exceeded that of 1912-13 both for all Latin-America and for South America alone.

The accompanying table shows the distribution of this trade:

		Exports	
		1913	1914
Central America, West Indian Republics and Mexico		\$177,627,892	\$157,530,244
South America		146,147,993	124,539,909
		\$323,775,885	\$282,070,153
		Imports	
		1913	1914
Central America, West Indian Republics and Mexico		\$224,685,344	\$246,405,592
South America		217,734,629	\$22,677,075
		\$442,419,973	\$469,082,667
Trade Balance Adverse to United States		1913	1914
In trade with Central America, West Indian Republics and Mexico		\$ 47,057,452	\$ 88,875,348
In trade with South America		71,586,636	98,137,166
In trade with all Latin-America		\$118,644,088	\$187,012,514

### Difficulties of Settlements for South American Trade.

Since the balance of our trade with South America is heavily against the United States, there should be exchange facilities which would enable our exporters to obtain payment from balances created in New York in settlement for goods imported into this country from South America.

Such balances, however, are not maintained in this country.

The external debt of the South American Republics (Federal, State and Municipal), amounts approximately to \$1,632,488,580. The bulk of those funds were borrowed from Great Britain. South America there-

fore invariably has payments to made in London.

The greater part of South American banking business, moreover, is conducted by British owned institutions. These facts, together with the facilities offered by the London discount market, have induced German and other European owned banks trading in South America, to maintain London agencies. Sterling credits, therefore, have been the basis of South American trade.

Our exports to, and imports from, Latin-America are shipped direct. They are, however, (almost exclusively in South American trade, and largely in Central American trade) paid for in sterling bills of exchange.

United States exporters have, in the past, converted their dollars into sterling at the rate of the day, draw-

wholly inadequate. This fact, together with the difficulty of making collections in South America, has seriously embarrassed our exporters, while our importers, finding it practically impossible to dispose of New York bills to bankers in South America, have been penalized by the almost prohibitive cost of London credits.

### New Credit Machinery Needed.

Old methods may no longer be serviceable in the situation which will result from the readjustment following the war. It should now be possible indeed, in the mutual interest of the Latin-American Republics and ourselves, to create new credit machinery to perform the functions of the old, and which will at the same time rid us, at least partially, of a dependence upon the London credits and European financial markets which, though essential in the past, has proved to be seriously embarrassing.

Deprived of the European loans with which their resources were being developed, Latin-American countries are now undergoing a serious curtailment of industry and development. The consequences in many instances will be serious, not only to these countries themselves but also to the countries which expected to supply the materials.

It has been increasingly the practice of European bankers to stipulate the use of European material in the projects which they financed. Latin-America is now turning to the United States for funds. This country is hardly in a position to undertake considerable investments at the present time, but industries with an already considerable trade at stake may well consider the necessity of protecting that trade by obtaining for their customers some relief from the present stringency. Such investments, if judiciously made, would yield an ultimate fair return and meanwhile provide a market for American materials which cannot now be sold.

The question of creating a market for Latin-American securities in the United States, therefore, is highly important. The development of our trade with those countries is largely dependent on its satisfactory solution.

### Establishment of Commercial Credits Most Important.

Unless the restriction of commercial credits be remedied, however, we will not only be unable to extend our trade but we will lose a

(Continued on Page 5.)



# Mill Village Improvement Work

(By Prof. J. L. Carbery, in Rock Hill Record.)

One of the last efforts of that great pioneer of Southern development, Dr. Seamon A. Knapp, was to take up the improvement of the cotton mill village. The aims and purposes of this work included the development of individuality in the adult, a feeling of self-ownership and home-love through the medium of gardens and clubs for the children.

The work was begun at the Monaghan Mill, Greenville, in March, 1910.

The high cost of living had been felt by the working people, and it was with a view to overcoming this, to a certain extent, that the work was vigorously pressed. The home-grown vegetable builds up a strong and impregnable defence against this expense. Practical, intensive gardening, must of necessity mean their moral, physical and intellectual upbuilding. The lessons of love for the soil and plant life, the dignity of labor, and the art of becoming more prosperous eventually appealed to all alike.

A simple analysis of the subjects which the work includes is as follows:

- 1st. Junior Tomato Club for boys and girls from 8 to 16.
- 2nd. Senior Tomato Clubs for men and women over 16.
- 3rd. Home gardens. Summer, Fall, Winter.
- 4th. Community gardens (winter.)
- 5th. Central Demonstration Garden, operated by local demonstrator.
- 6th. Canning demonstrations, using simple equipment to be found at every rural and mill village home.
- 7th. Mill Village Fair.

Something of interest might be told in detail regarding the foregoing subjects, but time and space will only permit of a few of the most important.

The Junior Tomato Clubs are offered cash prizes by each mill where club is located. This money must go to that club, but the mill prizes are supplemented by two sets of State prizes as follows:

1st State Prize "A," open to all Juniors engaged in the organized work—this consists of 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes contributed by public-spirited citizens, for the ones raising and canning the most tomatoes from 24 plants.

2nd State Prize "B," of the same general character and open to all, for best all-round record—A scholarship at Clemson College and one at Furman are given the two boys, respectively, who make the best records.

All prize money is placed in a local bank to the credit of the successful contestants and distributed on the night of the closing exercises of the club, after the respective crops have been harvested.

Herein is taught the value of a much-needed lesson of saving while young. The banker is invited to make a short but stirring address on "Small Beginnings," showing the value of systematically saving small

amounts from week to week until the depositors are 21 years of age. This usually so impresses the children that they are anxious to save and deposit all their spare coins. Records of the work are kept by the local demonstrators by means of a point system, 15 points being possible, divided into 3 subjects, each of which offers a possible 5 points. The subjects are: 1st, attendance, teaching the lesson of being punctual; 2nd, care of gardens, including neatness, culture, etc.; 2nd, deportment, suppressing disorder and making the club work pleasant.

The Local Demonstrator keeps closely in touch with the details concerning the work, and issues a weekly report of his work, accounting for each day's time, to the agent in charge. At the close of the season these reports are tabulated by the agent and copies sent those interested in the success of the work. The local demonstrators have done fine work this season against most adverse conditions occasioned by the unprecedented drought, which was general, and the severe hail storm and cloudburst that wrought such havoc at Rock Hill. The local demonstrator must be a man consecrated to serving the people, and without expecting personal glorification or great riches, and the twelve men engaged in the work are of this type.

Last year the little club of 15 children with 24 plants each in their club garden at Arcade Mills, raised a total of 2,240 lbs. of tomatoes. One of the girls raised 171 lbs. on her 24 plants, and canned 32 quarts, thus winning the first State prize. Another girl of the same club made her own canner out of a simple bucket, and canned 24 quarts of tomatoes she had raised.

In passing along a muddy, poorly lighted street one evening during the Christmas holidays, the writer observed a thin lad ahead of him. It was drizzling rain, and very chilly. On being overtaken the boy spoke politely and said, "I was one of the Tomato Club boys who won a prize."

"Did you leave it in the bank?" inquired the writer.

"Yes sir," said the boy most emphatically, "but," he continued, "you know how it is with a boy when Christmas comes around, he can't save much, but I am adding something."

"Do you go to school?" was asked.

"Yes sir," he replied, "I get up in the morning, milk the cow, do errands, and walk over to school about a mile and a quarter; return at noon for lunch, and work in the mill during the afternoon."

That boy is made of the right material.

Over at Greenville a small boy won the first prize of \$3.00 in the tomato club the first year the work was organized in a mill village. A local banker supplemented the prize money by offering special premiums on systematic savings for 25 weeks. The above-mentioned boy worked in the

mill during the summer to replace the money spent in education during the winter. Through information obtained from the public canning demonstrations held in the village he learned to can, and during the next summer secured and put up 30 gallons of fruit and vegetables for the home. He was the eldest of about 6 children.

In another village one of the local demonstrators called on an elderly crippled lady confined to her chair and she said:

"I am so glad the work has come and while I am not able to do any of the work myself, I will speak well of it to people who come to see me."

A pause came, she wiped away a tear and added: "I am so glad of these advantages; when I grew up I never learned to read. Mr. —, won't you please read a passage of Scripture to me and have a prayer before you go?"

The outcome of this was that the children of the village requested the local demonstrator to supply them with a number of flowering plants which he had for distribution. With these they formed a flower club, and not only beautified their own homes, but used the cut flowers for the sick in the village.

Large quantities of tomato, (cabbage, collard and flowering plants) are grown annually by the local men for distribution gratis to the people. The seeds are supplied by the mills, who likewise pay the local demonstrators. As many as 35,000 plants have been distributed at some of the mills this season, and had it not been for the long drought the number of gardens would have been unprecedented. The people planted, but lost for lack of rain. The work represents phenomenal growth.

Last season there was one local demonstrator, 2 mills and 31 in Tomato Club work. This year there are 12 local men, 20 mills and about 900 Juniors and Seniors engaged in club work, while it has been necessary to decline requests from 22 other mills owing to lack of help.

The number of fall gardens, where rain has fallen, is far in excess of normal, and a most vigorous campaign is in progress in the interest of winter gardens. Great quantities of turnips, collards, cabbage, etc., are growing in all the villages where, in many places heretofore, were weeds and grass. The children of the various clubs have had explained to them the fundamental principles governing their work, the constituents of a complete fertilizer, along with a few other simple and timely topics such as earth mulch, humps, etc.

In the final analysis, the principal effort is with the boys and girls, who are even more responsive than the parents. Many a parent is reached through the medium of the children. One of the great objects of the work is to develop the boys and girls along mental, moral, physical and spiritual lines, to aid them in growing into real men and women, capable of meeting the demand for efficiency,

re-echoing around the world.

All information disseminated is in simple language and severely practical to meet the every-day needs, to encourage and stimulate later investigation and development and to be a potent factor in reducing the cost of living, no matter where Providence may cast them. During the canning demonstrations the children and adults are instructed along the same lines.

The use of preserving powders, too common in mill villages and elsewhere, is strongly discouraged. The simple wash tub or pot to be found at every home constitutes the canner. Four specific points are explained on which all successful canning depends. These are cleanliness, sterilization, heat units and time. The children are taught to understand and practice each and all. The average Club girl is full of energy and wants some way to use it. She, like the boy, is quick to recognize the dignity of labor.

During the coming fall a very strenuous effort will be made to continue the Club Work by encouraging the children to make frames covered with cloth or paper, or to plant winter gardens on the intensive plan, and a very generous response is anticipated. One can gather from the foregoing that the work is along constructive, educational lines, very practical, appealing alike to adults and children. As far as possible, the various phases of the work have been systematized, and one co-ordinates with the other without friction. It is a great school, without any particular sect or creed, but open to all, "without money and without price." It teaches economic principles of living, sanitation, and a host of other things conducive to home comfort. It shows the relationship of the home, the church and the school to each other, and how these great forces for good can harmonize and work successfully together.

Most excellent co-operation and support has been given by the mill officials to the work. Another important feature of the work is self-government of the people by the people. This phase of the work has been successfully started at Rock Hill. It consists of the Mill Village Improvement and Horticultural Organization, composed of an advisory board of 12, selected and elected by the people. From this number is elected a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer and three members for an executive committee. The advisory board and executive committee draft all the rules, regulations, etc., pertaining to the welfare of the people and their work in the soil. In short, the body constitutes a tribunal of justice. This reduces friction and especially concerning the depredating animals and fowls, and through such well-planned legislation many private gardens have been enclosed with the best woven wire fencing.

Athletics co-ordinate nicely with the work along all lines and great credit is due those who have ren-



dered such valuable aid.

The last in logical order comes the Mill Village Fair, full of interest and new inspirations for everybody. The fair, so to speak, is the culmination or closing exercises of the year's work. Here the relationship between employer and employee is apparent. This is one of the strongest community ties and serves to obliterate all lines of distinction. It provokes a spirit of friendly rivalry between individuals and communities and, to be a success, must be absolutely clean, wholesome and conducted along educational lines. The first Annual Fair, last year, at the Arcade-Victoria Mills, was highly complimented by all present and the press. These two mills are endeavoring to surpass their efforts this season.

In conclusion, the work is recognized as one sorely needed, not only in mill village, from which a number of requests have come for the illustrated lectures on garden, flowers, yards, etc., and it is hoped that, with this in mind, the same co-operation extended by the various mills having the organized work will continue, until finally it may be extended and enlarged so as to meet the great demand here and elsewhere.

#### Report of Latin-American Trade Committee.

(Continued from Page 3.)

considerable portion of that which we already have.

The present effort to secure co-operation of American bankers in massing a gold fund to satisfy our obligations abroad by promising to cause London exchange again to approach normal, will lessen to the American importer the expense of liquidating in London his South American indebtedness. It will nevertheless give effect to the old alienation of the selling power we should derive from purchases of South American products. Liquidation of our South American indebtedness in London will pay for British exports to Latin-America, at a time when American merchandise, intimidated by moratoria, remains congested on our docks. Our available money will serve Great Britain's effort to capture South American markets vacated, perforce, by Germany.

Whenever there is a great disturbance of the world's finances, American exporters and importers in South American trade are injured, because of their dependence on London. This has happened four times in twenty-five years.

So long as South America must meet interest settlements in London by shipment of goods to the United States, under the old three-cornered system, our South American trade must, to a certain degree, depend upon London exchange.

But in view of the facts above mentioned, it has seemed to your Committee that the need for independence, emphasized by the present situation, should be recognized. We feel that an attempt should now be made to evolve some plan whereby we might take advantage of our large direct trade with Latin-America to make a market for bills drawn in dollars, and establish a direct ex-

change, not with the view to eliminating sterling credits now or later, but in order to provide an exchange channel which will supplement, offset or compete with London, and be available in an emergency when London exchange is disorganized.

The maintenance of exchange relations depends on a credit machinery and reciprocal balances. This machinery will partially be provided under the Federal Reserve Act, which permits American banks to open branches abroad and permits a rediscount in this country of commercial paper, based on shipments of commodities in foreign trade. These steps, however, have not yet been effected, and your Committee appreciating that the installation of this machinery may require considerable time, has considerable means for temporary relief.

#### Extension of Trade.

The question of extending American commerce with Latin-America depends primarily, as does the problem of maintaining our trade, upon the establishment of commerce credits, upon our ability to finance Latin-American enterprise, purchase the products of its soil and industries and upon the perfection of our selling machinery.

Your Committee has not attempted to formulate suggestions as to the manner in which the individual manufacturer should proceed to establish a market for his products in South America. Nor does it here dwell upon the importance of adaptation of the product to the needs of the market or proper packing. Too high praise can not be given the government, particularly the Department of Commerce under the Hon. W. C. Redfield, for its effective propaganda on these essential points and for its efforts adequately to assist extension of our foreign trade.

#### Caution Now Advisable.

Your Committee feels, however, that merchants and manufacturers now contemplating an entry into the Latin-American field should be careful to avail themselves of the easily accessible information concerning these markets. It is suggested that they should, at the outset, remember that the cost of maintaining individual representatives would probably be too great for any one of them to bear themselves. It is therefore suggested that associations consisting of the smaller firms or corporations engaged in kindred lines of production might be formed, and that either one or more representatives should be sent to South America to look after the interests of such associations, thereby bringing the cost of representation within a reasonable limit.

#### Mixing Philanthropy and Business.

A careful analysis of overdue bills in many dry goods houses shows many possibilities of mischief that lie in mixing philanthropy and business at this time. When a man makes a contract to buy goods it is just to presume that he has the power to pay for them and will permit no future contracts made by him to interfere with such payment when it becomes due. In the case of many dry goods bills that are coming due this month and next it appears that orders were placed

several months ago, in some instances as far back as January. The war did not break out until August, so that many merchants who bought goods in the early part of the year had six months in which to prepare for payment before the war began to complicate business affairs of all kinds.

The fact that many mills whose agents accepted orders for goods months in advance of the delivery dates are powerful enough financially to go ahead using their own capital while producing the goods is taken by many debtors to mean that the mills and agents are boundlessly rich and can therefore wait another few months after maturity dates because they have already waited so long. Acting upon this construction of what they understand the situation to be, many debtors have not only been asking mills and agents to defer payments beyond a six and sometimes a nine months' period, but they have also had the effrontery to attempt to cancel the orders placed months ago and demand that the goods already shipped or held awaiting shipping orders be taken back by the mills and the agents.

It can readily be seen how this sort of business, if carried to its logical conclusion, not only injures the creditor, but ultimately injures the debtor as well. Many cotton blanket and napped cotton goods mills accept orders in January and February for goods to be delivered beginning in May, June and July, with payments to begin in September, October and November. The mills that have been producing the goods have been obligating themselves for months while paying wages and while purchasing cotton and supplies, and they have assumed the obligations in carrying on their production, relying upon their debtors to pay them when debts fall due. The time to buy cotton is in the fall months, and then mills making blankets and other similar goods expect to have their money coming back to them in the fall, so that they can buy the cotton they will require for another season, as well as to have their money in hand to meet the notes or other obligations they have falling due as a consequence of the investment they made in wages and supplies.

If their debtors do not pay them, the mills must assume additional burdens, and it only remains to be seen when this process has been carried whether the mills will fail and bring down the banks with them, on which they have been depending during all the months they have been producing goods for the men who refuse to pay for them at the date agreed upon. Mills are capitalists only within the limits set by their incorporated capital and the borrowing capacity they have. Merchants who obligate themselves to pay for goods are capitalists in a similar degree, with this exception: A merchant can turn his capital quickly, while a mill may be able to turn its capital only very slowly, and possibly once or twice a year.

All dry goods merchants are willing to admit now that there has been a great deal of negligence in the matter of granting credits. The

thing which many of them refuse to see is that the time has come when those credits must be restricted and payment must be made on many outstanding bills. In all periods of liquidation similar to the one through which the country is now passing, there is always an unavoidable mixing of philanthropy and business which clouds the view of merchants everywhere. Buying cotton at 10c a pound when the market price is 7c in philanthropy, not business, and there are plenty of men in this country who may be able to afford to buy cotton in this way.

If a merchant in the cotton district is willing to accept cotton from his debtors in payment of bills due on a basis of 10c a pound for cotton worth 7c, he is wholly within his rights in doing so, but when he in turn asks his creditors to do business in the same way, he is going beyond any moral or legal rights he has, and is clearly endeavoring to force his creditors to mix up business with philanthropy, and largely so because that sort of transaction has become popular.

The credit negligence in the South is no greater than it is in other sections of the country, unless one acknowledges that credit expansion has been greater there than elsewhere in consequence of the very rapid growth of enterprises of all kinds. The basis of the South's real wealth is as sound as it ever was, despite the temporary upsetting of the measure of values applied to merchandise and commodities. The fertile land, the productive mines, the established industries, and the health of the people, remain as they were before August 1, and it is from the bases that credits expand. If contraction for a time becomes necessary among merchants as well as among other people, that is no just cause for throwing an unjust burden on to other shoulders.

The longer the merchants of the South defer an effort to meet their bills and adjust their trade to new conditions, the longer they are putting off the time when the mills to whom they owe money can begin buying cotton and continue spinning it again. When the banks of the country find that debts are being paid as they come due, they will also find opportunities to loan more money to those who will be ready to invest in raw cotton as many men invest in stocks. But if debtors refuse to pay, banks must refuse to loan. The duty of every debtor, whether he is in the South or the East, or the West, or the North, is to pay up as soon as he can. If he can pay all he is doing his full share in trying to bring about the readjustment that must come between credits and cash in this country. If he earnestly tries to pay something, and gives a sound reason why he cannot pay all, he is also doing his full share in the effort to re-establish credits to the new conditions nearly every one is beginning to recognize as being here to stay for some time.

But if subterfuge, squealing and wild-eyed political doctrines applied to business are to be the rules in dry goods payments, it goes without saying that there will be many

(Continued on Page 9.)



## Possibilities of American Dye-stuff Industry

The present scarcity of artificial dyes, due to the European war conditions, has brought most forcibly to the United States textile industries their great dependence upon European countries for their supplies of these necessary commodities, and has raised the universal inquiry, "Cannot the coal-tar dyes be produced in this country?"

The difficulty of giving a definite answer to the question is evidenced by the fact that notwithstanding the energetic efforts of several domestic manufacturers, extending over a long period of years, by far the larger proportion of these chemicals is still imported from abroad.

The reasons for the failure of the United States manufacturers to control the trade are far-reaching and involved, and rest upon the production of the necessary raw materials, the production of sufficient quantities of the individual dyes, the utilization of the by-products, the maintaining of thoroughly equipped experiment laboratories, the demand for the products, the cost of labor, the uncertainty of the tariff, the patent laws and numerous other conditions entering into their production and sale.

The consideration of the erection of dye-stuff plants in this country has not been confined to domestic capital, for all of the large foreign firms have carefully weighed the matter, have estimated the possible advantages and have zealously watched each other to detect any effort upon the part of their competitors to enter the United States in a manufacturing capacity.

The present domestic manufacturers are heavily handicapped and any great advancement upon their part can scarcely be expected without decided changes in the conditions surrounding them.

The census of 1910 shows that during that year the value of the importation of dye-stuffs, exclusive of Alizarine Dyes and Indigo, amounted to \$7,105,284, and that the domestic production for the same year amounted to \$3,462,436, about one-third of the domestic consumption, and if the enormous value of the Alizarine Dyes and Indigo be added to the above, the home production would not amount to more than 20 per cent of the consumption.

While the above figures may be somewhat accurate from the consumers' point of view, they appear far different to invited capital, because practically all of the dyes manufactured in this country are those not covered by patents, and which are open to general competition and therefore in which the margin of profit is extremely small. The most profitable dyes are those which are covered by patents and in which competition is limited to superiority of properties and not to cost of production.

Practically all of the inventions of the valuable commercial dyes have been made by the foreign manufacturers, a result that is due entirely to their elaborate and thoroughly

equipped experimental laboratories, in which they far surpass the domestic producers. While an efficient laboratory is expensive to maintain, experience has shown that they are the foundations upon which the successful dye factories have been built, and that their maintenance is the most profitable investment of the industry. There seems to be no reason for the laxity of the domestic manufacturers in this respect save the cost of the laboratory equipment in apparatus and chemists, for experienced and expert chemists can be obtained in Germany, England and France. Nor can the fact that the United States consumption of a discovered dye will be limited operate against the importance and value of a laboratory, for the invention may be patented abroad and the foreign manufacturers licensed to produce it upon terms that will insure a financial return, and the raw material necessary for its production could be purchased in Europe, if not obtainable here, as are most of the raw materials now used by the domestic manufacturers.

In view of the rapid advancement in the chemistry of the coal-tar dyes it is surely wrong commercial policy to manufacture only those products which have already been upon the market for 17 years, the life of the United States patent, and which have been largely supplanted in the meantime by dyes of better properties.

The inability of the domestic manufacturers to more largely dominate the home consumption would seem therefore to be due, to a great extent at least, to the inefficiency of their experimental laboratories as compared with their foreign competitors.

The present war conditions have, however, given a wider aspect to the problem and have renewed the question as to the commercial possibility of a dye-stuff industry in this country based upon the broad lines of the foreign manufacturer under the control of either domestic or foreign management.

The question thus becomes an economic one, as the principles of business and manufacturing management of the successful foreign producers is admitted.

Is the United States independent of other countries, capable of making and maintaining a dye-stuff industry sufficiently complete to supply the domestic markets and perhaps meet the competition in foreign countries?

A definite answer cannot be given except by the manufacturers themselves, who, alone, are familiar with the costs and conditions that are necessary in formulating it, but a consideration of the general conditions will indicate the probabilities of success or failure.

The possibility of obtaining sufficient raw materials is naturally the first matter that presents itself, and for these we must look to the coal-tars. The adoption in this country

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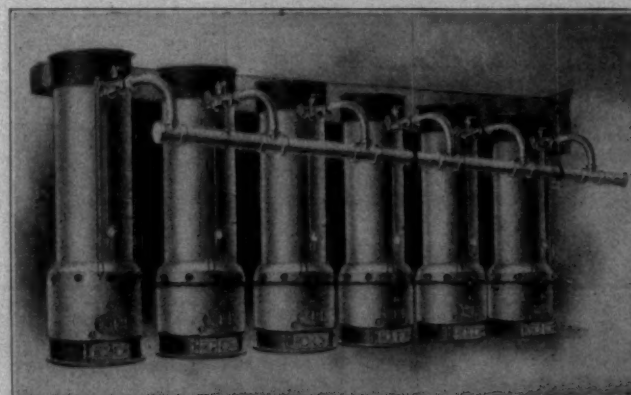
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of the water-gas process for the production of illuminating gas and the consequent use of anthracite coal, has curtailed the production of coal-tar from this source. The coke-oven distillates are insufficient in quantity, and consist chiefly of the lighter oils, containing practically more of the heavier products such as Naphthalene and Anthracene, which are important materials for the production of the artificial dyes. The only available method of producing sufficient coal-tar to satisfy the needs of a large dye-stuff industry would seem to be the erection of tar plants at the bituminous coal mines, where the slake coal and the now useless dust might be employed for this purpose, and the resulting gas used for power purposes or even allowed to go to waste, should the cost of production of the tar be sufficiently low to warrant it. By this means an unlimited supply of coal-tar could be cheaply obtained, as the coal itself would cost but little and the heavy freightage charges could be avoided, and by distilling and rectifying its various ingredients at the place of production a further reduction in cartage could be accomplished, and the low cost of labor at the mines would be a considerable item for consideration. Such a plant, with its unlimited supply of coal at its doors, could be most economically conducted and could supply the dye-stuff factories with all of their coal-tar raw materials. The proposition is feasible and could be readily made an adjunct to a domestic coal-tar dye industry.

One of the most important requirements of a successful dye-stuff factory is the possibility of commercially utilizing all of the various and numerous by-products incident to the manufacture. In this consideration, however, unnecessary importance must not be paid to the manufacture of synthetic drugs, which although immensely profitable are not in reality even an adjunct to the dye industry.

It is true that many of the foreign coal-tar dye factories are largely employed in the production of these pharmaceutical products, but this result is due to the somewhat intimate connection between the two industries in a chemical sense, but commercially they are entirely distinct, and a successful color factory need not be coupled with the production of drugs, as is shown by the healthy active condition of a number of German and English dye-producing plants in which the other branch of synthetic organic compounds is not touched. Further, while it is true that the production of these drugs is dependent upon coal-tar as a source of raw material, the actual amount thus used is so small in comparison with that used in the manufacture of the dyes that it may be safely ignored in the consideration of the problem.

The basic compounds produced by the distillation of coal-tar are few in number, and while the derivatives obtainable therefrom are innumerable, their production is not necessary or imperative, and by the application of ordinary business foresight it is necessary to produce

only those that are required, and while the infant industry in this country might not be able at first to employ all of the various by-products, the production of the useless ones may be kept at such a minimum that they would not inconvenience the industry, and the production of any particular colors in quantities in excess of the domestic consumption would perhaps incite in the manufacturer a desire to obtain some of the foreign markets.

The question of the tariff is one that has been so extensively and exhaustively argued before Congress by all parties for so many years, that it is useless to consider the matter in detail within the length of this article, but experience has shown that the upward and downward variations of the rates of duty over the past twenty-five years have had little effect upon the domestic manufacturers. During the past, the representations regarding the necessary tariff rates have been biased and have been presented from widely diverging points of view, the statements of the domestic producers regarding their requirements in this particular being flatly contradicted by the importers who were naturally looking after the interests of the foreign manufacturers. Notwithstanding the emphatic statements of the representatives of the United States industry, the members of Congress have given slight regard to the production of coal-tar dyes in this country, and have treated their domestic manufacture as of minor importance, but the present

conditions have undoubtedly impressed them that the dye-stuff business represents much more than an annual consumption of \$10,000,000 of colors, and that it carries with it the existence of the textile, paint, leather, paper and other most important manufacturing interests.

Doubtless Congress now thoroughly understands the importance of the matter and would turn an attentive ear to a clear, unbiased and fair statement of the conditions that surround the industry in this country.

Within the patent laws, however, rests the real solution of the problem. A proper changing of the patent laws would force the American production of the dyes, stimulate competition between the manufacturers, encourage the inventive and investigating spirit if the chemists and remove the question of tariff from serious consideration. If our patent laws were changed, compelling the practical working of the patents in this country as a condition of their validity, based somewhat upon the laws of the principal European countries, but still more drastic in their enforcement, the immediate result would be the building of a domestic industry sufficient to meet the country's demands, and would relieve the textile industry of any possible conditions as now confronts it. The advantageous effects of a compulsory working law is well illustrated in England, in which such a law, although defective in many particulars, has been in operation only a

(Continued on Page 15.)



# New Spinning Frame Device

James D. Ezell and John G. King, Burlington, N. C., have invented a new device for spinning frames, of which the following is a specification.

By way of explanation it may be stated that in a common form of spinning machine, the material passes downwardly from a plurality of attenuating rolls to the bobbins. Should the material break between the attenuating rolls and the bobbins, the delivery of the material, such material being in the form of a thin strand of untwisted cotton continues, to the manifest detriment of the work in hand, and at the expense of trouble to the operator.

It has been proposed hitherto to care for a broken strand through the instrumentality of a scavenging roller, journaled below one of the attenuating rolls. One of the disadvantages attendant upon the use of a scavenging roller as above described is that the loose end of the broken material is wrapped around the scavenging roller, and comes therefrom in the form of a tuft or ball having little commercial value.

The present invention aims to provide pneumatic means for caring for the broken end of a strand in a cotton spinning machine, the construction being such that the strand may be handled in the form of an unbroken length, having a commercial value.

Another object of the invention is to provide novel means for controlling the ports or openings in the suction pipe through which ports the free end of the broken strand passes.

Another object of the invention is to provide a closure of the sort above indicated which will be under the control of the strand, when the strand is not broken, the construction being such that when the strand parts, the closure will be retracted from the opening, thereby to permit the free end of the broken strand to be sucked into the opening.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 shows in front elevation, a portion of the frame of a cotton spinning machine, to which the present invention has been applied; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the intake pipe, the closure for the opening in the pipe and the actuating mechanism for the closure being shown in elevation; Fig. 4 is an elevation of a portion of the intake pipe.

In the accompanying drawings there is shown a portion of the

frame of a cotton spinning machine the frame being denoted generally by the numeral 1. Journaled upon the frame 1 are longitudinally extended attenuating rolls 2. Bobbins are shown, the same being located below the attenuating rolls 2 and being denoted by the numeral 3. A roving guide 4 is mounted for longitudinal movement in a direction parallel to the axes of the attenuating rolls 2, the roving guide carrying trumpets 5. The machine may include a guide frame 6. The strands of cotton, indicated at 7, pass through the trumpets 5 on the longitudinally moving roving guide 4 and

the receptacle 8. The discharge pipe 9 communicates with the discharge side of a combined suction fan and blower 10 which may be of any desired form, the suction fan and blower 10 being operated by a belt 11 or by means of any other suitable element, which may be operatively connected with some moving portion of the spinning machine. The intake pipe for the combined suction fan and blower 10 is indicated at 12 and communicates with a horizontal pipe 14 having arms 15. Elbows 16 are mounted to swing, as indicated at 17, upon the arms 15, in a direction parallel to

disposed transversely of the intake pipe 10. Adjacent its upper end, each lever 23 is provided with a stop 24 and adjacent its lower end, each lever carries a stop 25, the stops 24 and 25 being adapted to engage with a pipe 19, but not to engage therewith at the same time. The upper or rear portion of the lever 23 is longer or heavier than the lower or forward portion thereof, as will be understood from Fig. 3. To each lever 23 is pivoted, as indicated at 28, a closure 27 which rests gravitationally upon the opening 21. When the strand 7 is continuous and unbroken, the same bears against the lower forward end of the lever 23, as shown at 29.

In practical operation, the roving guide 4 moves longitudinally, and leads the strand 7 fairly and evenly between the attenuating rolls 2. As the roving guide 5 thus is reciprocated longitudinally, the brackets 20 and the pipe 19 are carried along with the roving guide. Thus the openings 21 in the pipe 19 are maintained adjacent the strand 7. The strand 7 engages the lower forward end of the lever 23, as shown at 29 in Fig. 3, and tilts the lever upon its fulcrum 26-22, so that the closure 27 extends across the opening 21, the stop 24 being in engagement with the pipe 10. So soon as the strand 7 breaks, the strand will no longer have a bearing upon the lever 23 at the point 29 and thereupon, the lever will swing rearwardly, under the action of gravity, the closure 27 being retracted from the opening 21 and the stop 25 coming into contact with the pipe 19. Thereupon, if the combined suction fan and blower 10 be in operation, a suction will be created in the pipe 19 and the end of the broken strand 7 will be drawn into the pipe 19 through the opening 21, the strand ultimately passing out of the discharge pipe 9 and into the receptacle 8.

One advantage of the present invention is that the openings 21 are not all uncovered at once, each opening being uncovered only when the strand 7 breaks. Therefore, a high degree of suction need not at all times be maintained in the pipe 19, because each opening 21 is uncovered only when the strand 7 which is adjacent the said opening is broken.

## Textile Mills of the U. S. A.

Take off your coat and go to work—things are beginning to hum and we shall soon all be working night and day.

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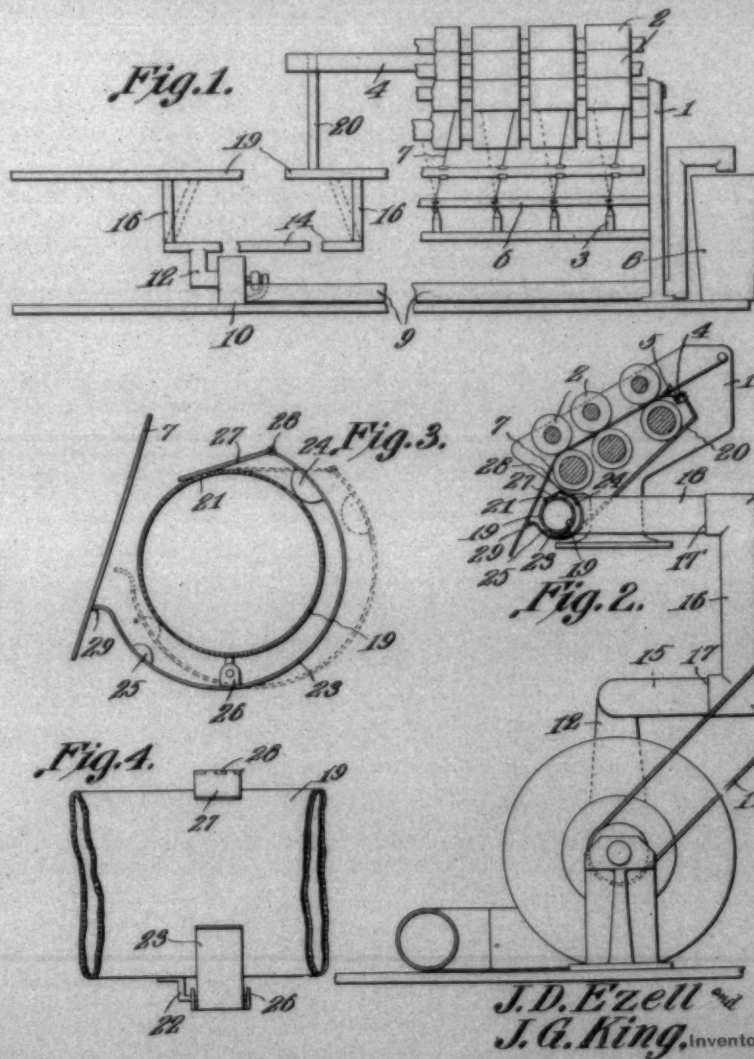
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thence pass between the attenuating rolls 2, the strands co-operating with the guide frame 6, and, ultimately, being wound about the bobbins 3.

The foregoing constitutes a portion of a machine of standard construction, and need not be described in greater detail to those skilled in the art, but at this point it may be stated that the present invention aims to provide a means for caring for the free upper end of the strand 7, when the same breaks between the attenuating roll 2 and the bobbin 3.

In carrying out the invention, a removable receptacle 8 is located adjacent one end of the machine frame 1, and a discharge pipe 9 is adapted to void its contents into

the axes of the attenuating rolls 2. The upper ends of the elbows 16 are pivoted as indicated at 17 upon tubular extensions 18, projecting from the intake pipes 19. Since the intake pipes 19 and parts associated therewith are duplicates, but one intake pipe and its connections will be dealt with in detail. Each intake pipe 19 is connected by means of a bracket 20 with the roving guide 4 which moves longitudinally of the attenuating rolls 2. Each intake pipe 19 is provided with a plurality of inlet openings 21, there being one inlet for each attenuating roll 2, longitudinally of the machine. Mounted upon the intake pipe 19 are brackets 22, curved levers 23 being fulcrumed as indicated at 26 upon the brackets 22, the levers 23 being



## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### One Contest Article Received.

Although the contest for the best practical paper on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" will not begin until Dec. 1st, we have already received one paper which is to be entered in the contest.

We hope that many of our readers are now working upon their articles as we wish to have as many as possible in hand before the contest begins.

There is no reason why an overseer of spinning and an overseer of slashing or weaving cannot write an article together combining the practical ideas of both and send the article in the name of one of them, dividing the prize between them if won.

What we want in these articles are practical ideas from practical men, not only for the immediate value of the articles but because when they are printed in book form and several thousand copies distributed throughout the Southern mills, they will be read by the young men who are coming up and every practical idea will be of educational value to them. The article that you write for the contest will not only be read when it appears in the Southern Textile Bulletin, but studied for many years by young men, for these books will be passed from one man to another.

### Cost of Lighting.

Editor:

Please ask the following questions on your discussion page:

What does it cost to burn 100 60-watt electric lights for 12 hours?

Answer will be appreciated.

O. B.

### More About Efficiency From "Wild Cat."

Editor:

In my previous article on efficiency, I merely gave the outlines of the different places and departments in which it should be practiced, but this time I wish to take up the subject in detail. I will begin at bale breaking. I will, however, outline the previous treatment of the fibres before it reaches the mills, to be manufactured into the many different styles of woven and knit goods. The process of gathering is one of importance, as here we might say the amount of leaf, squares, pieces of stalk and many other impurities are accumulated in the picking of the cotton. The farmer has really neglected this as no one has advised him that this has the tendency to reduce the prices of the cotton in the first instance. How many farmers of today need instructions from the cotton mill management? Sometimes the cotton is gathered damp and in other cases it is wet. It is then carried to a place where the cotton is packed in a close place, either damp or wet as the case may be. After being allowed to remain there for sometime, it becomes rotten to a certain extent. Then this

cotton is carried to the gin where it undergoes the first process of being separated from the seed and motes. In this first process, extreme carefulness and watchfulness becomes necessary, though we often see inexperienced men in charge of the ginning. How many million fibres have their strength taken away from them by these inexperienced men in charge of the ginning. The breast of the gin, as it is called, becomes choked down with damp, wet or green cotton and the rapidly revolving saws passing through the mass of fibres scorch or burn them practically up. However, this would not occur as often if we would give ourselves time to think. Go back to the farmer he will say that this cloth is rotten, and he himself is to blame for most of the defect. Mill men ought to get in touch with the farmers and give them some advice on this subject. Now this cotton goes to the market and is sold to the merchant and is sometimes resold, and when being transferred it is taken two and three times and compressed into one bale. This is a treatment that should not be allowed to exist as it is undesirable to the manufacturer. Then, too, cotton that has been compressed gives more trouble and makes more waste and a higher cost of output than would be with cotton which has not been subjected to the compressing process. I will not dwell on this process, but will pass on to the mixing of the stock.

### Bale Breaking.

At the cotton mills the first thing done to the cotton is storing it away. The first room to receive the cotton is the opener room where the cotton is opened and the ties removed, then the bagging taken from the bale. The small pieces of bagging are picked off, being careful not to get any of the jute mixed with the fibres. This cotton is then allowed, after being torn into small tufts, to stand for the space of at least forty-eight hours, giving it time to expand thoroughly before using. In the meantime the mixing desired should be obtained again, as we cannot obtain the mixing after the stock leaves the mixing room.

The picking room is an important place. Some people just will not see, for a year ago I saw a car knock a man down because he did not see the car. After this man was able to take his place back in the mill, the second hand reported that he had been looking very closely over the mill and had found bad mixings, fibres not subjected enough to the beater, fibres being beaten to pieces by too close settings, ill-balanced beaters, ill set grid bars, poor drafting passing through the machine, dirty screens, oily calender rolls from too much oil being poured on the bearings. The feeding of the opener should be done with care being taken not to overload the apron, and then too the stock should be presented to the opener in as small tufts as possible, so that the stock will receive the benefit of the

cleaning action of the beaters. After the stock has passed from the opener to the next machine, which is the breaker picker, here four laps are presented to the apron of the breaker picker and undergo the second beater process. Here comes in the action of the evener motion which in turn presents to the screen as even mass of fibres, or as near so as possible. This breaker picker should have the proper settings, taking the staple in consideration, as here depends to a certain extent the cleaning of the dirt, pieces of seed, leaf sticks, and many other smaller impurities which should not be allowed to reach the carding process. Next comes the intermediate picker where four laps are presented to the feed rolls and evener motion. A closer setting is required here than at the previous machines.

The stock comes next to the finisher picker and at a later writing will give the machine in detail, dealing also with the importance of efficiency, teaching the help how to obtain the best results with the minimum cost and getting the maximum production.

Wild Cat.

### Mixing Philanthropy and Business.

(Continued from Page 5.)

worse evils to contend with in the trade than any that are now being met and eliminated. The surest way to clear up a bad credit situation is to pay up, try to pay up, or confess a total inability to pay. Every dry goods merchant who stops to think of the situation can see that if cotton is going to be bolstered up at a fictitious price, there can be no healthy and strong readjustment of cotton goods prices to a basis from which buying will start in a progressive way. The same thing is true of silk, or jute products, and of other things that have been subjected to a squeezing in value as a consequence of war.

Every debtor who is honest with himself can see that there is no

disposition in this country at the present time among banks or capitalists to take a dishonest advantage of a merchant who is honest and who may unwittingly have incurred obligations he cannot pay in full at this moment. Every man who will study the course of things will see that failures are not being forced, savings banks are not calling in on permanent loans, and the money lenders and the Government are not deaf to the calls of an unusual character that are being made upon them to give sound assistance in bringing about a condition that will take care of the extraordinary conditions forced upon all by events on man could foresee. There is a strong disposition to help creditors and debtors alike, and some old merchants declare that in all their experience they have never known before a more general desire expressed in trade to assist those who are willing to try to assist themselves.

The thing which many dry goods men do not see yet is that their business is being hurt by war, in addition to the gross injury it sustained before the war started. Jobbers are saying that they are going to suffer because of a reduced purchasing power among the people. But many of them never stop to think how seriously commission merchants are going to suffer because of the sharp decline in values on which their commissions are based. The people who are benefiting by this war are not so plentiful that they can be of much assistance to those who are being injured by it. The hurt must help themselves. That seems to be one of the penalties of war. The best sort of help that can now be given is the one of trying to pay up so that the whole dry goods trade can get a clean start early and be prepared for the better things that are sure to come when Europe has stopped fighting and become sane again.—Journal of Commerce.

### Names Wanted.

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Town .....

Number of spindles .....  
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(Give exact number).

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..... Overseer of Carding

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..... Overseer of Cloth Room

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

### D. A. Tompkins.

The death of D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, last Sunday, marks the passing of one of the pioneers of the Southern textile industry and one of the ablest men the South has produced in this generation.

For almost ten years Mr. Tompkins has been in bad health and the D. A. Tompkins Co. has not been engaged in active work, but there was a day when they were the leading cotton and oil mill machinery agents and the leading mill engineers of the South.

Many of the prominent machinery men of the present day, including Stuart W. Cramer, began their connection with the textile industry in the D. A. Tompkins Co., and many firms, including the Charlotte Supply Co., were organized by him.

Mr. Tompkins was also known as the author of "Cotton Mill Commercial Features," "Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations," and other valuable works, each of which was the best of its kind.

The editor of this journal was employed for some time as mill architect and engineer by the D. A. Tompkins Co. and in that capacity came to know and appreciate the mental vigor of Mr. Tompkins.

His reasoning was clear, concise, and logical and his speech and writings were remarkable for their lack of superfluous words.

### Politicians and the Free Advertising Campaign.

The special revenue bill has been passed by Congress and carries no extra tariff on jute or tax on bags made of jute.

Our esteemed Congressmen and Senators were too busy looking after their own future political emergency to make any attempt at real relief of the present cotton situation.

Each one had to propose some scheme for aid to the farmers, no matter how foolish the plan might be, and everyone knew when he introduced his bill that it would never pass and would only be useful as "Exhibit A" at his next election.

Over in India there is a record breaking jute crop of 10,500,000 bales which is coming into competition with our American cotton crop at a time when we are facing a critical situation and jute being a cheaper fiber can undersell cotton at even as low a price as six cents.

Over 1,200,000,000 yards of burlap made of this jute fibre is coming into this country annually and being used for bags in the place of cotton goods because it is cheaper.

We need this business for our cotton mills at this time in order to

put them on full operation and increase the consumption of cotton. We laid these facts before Congressman Underwood and other Southern Congressmen and Senators and we plead with them to put an extra tariff on jute and burlap or to include in the special revenue bill a tax on bags made of jute but all we received from any of them was a polite note thanking us for our suggestion.

They were too busy proposing foolish or impractical measures ostensibly for the relief of cotton, but in reality for their future political relief to do anything of real benefit for the cotton manufacturer and the Southern farmer.

A prominent sugar manufacturer says that there is a difference of 2 cents per bag in the cost of jute and cotton bags and therefore a special tax of 2 cents each on bags made of jute would have put the bag manufacturers to using cotton goods and would have given our mills orders that would have meant full time operations.

If the Southern farmers will only wake up to the fact that these politicians voted to let a 10,500,000 bale crop of low-price jute continue to compete with our cotton crop at this critical time, there will be some vacant seats in Congress before another campaign has passed.

The buy-a-bale movement was organized with good intentions, but has degenerated into a free advertising campaign and we doubt if it has done any real good.

Not only has it been used by the local merchants to advertise their stores to the farmers, but large firms in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities have also used it with splendid effect as an advertising medium. They have sent out notices to the effect that they would buy large amounts of cotton at 10 cents per bale and have obtained reading notices in Southern papers that at usual rates would have cost them several thousand dollars and it is doubtful if many of these firms have followed such notices by buying a single bale.

So bold have they become that such "philanthropic" notices are now being handled by the big advertising agencies instead of coming direct from the firms.

Ninety per cent of the notices about substituting cotton bags for jute bags that are now appearing in the Southern papers are simply free advertising schemes for as long as jute bags are cheaper they will be used and as long as our Senators and Congressmen will do nothing to bring jute bags to a par with the cost of cotton bags we can not expect cotton bags to be substituted.

We regret our Southern press should allow their columns to be used for such a volume of free advertising.

We regret that our Congressmen and Senators failed to make any effort towards a real relief of the cotton situation.

### Talk of General Stoppage in England

Employment in the cotton trade continues to fluctuate, but the tendency is for work to become scarcer.

Manufacturers are talking of a general stoppage by Christmas, and the operatives are having their funds rapidly depleted.

Sir Charles Macara is still urging that the government, together with the Government of the United States, should buy up a portion of this year's cotton crop with the object of maintaining prices, and so assisting confidence.—Cotton Factory Times of England.

### Cotton Exports Are Off Million Bales

Washington, D. C.—Some idea of the extent to which the cotton growing industry has suffered as a result of the European war was disclosed in a Census Bureau report showing that for the first two months of the cotton year exports were more than a million bales less than in the same period last year.

Domestic consumption of cotton during the same period decreased more than 75,000 bales. Cotton imports, however, increased 42,402 bales having been brought in, compared with 15,234 bales last year. Egypt sent 13,241 bales, or 3,688 bales more than a year ago.

Cotton consumed during September was 415,194 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 442,435 in September last year, the Census Bureau announced. Consumption for the two months ending September 30 was 798,874 bales against 874,785 last year.

Cotton on hand September 30 in manufacturing establishments was 556,068 bales, compared with 614,581 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 1,661,856, compared with 1,295,155 a year ago.

Exports were 125,778 bales against 930,328 last year and for the two months 146,988 against 1,187,500 a year ago.

Imports were 15,315 bales against 7,449 last year and for the two months 42,402 against 15,234 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active numbered 30,562,185 against 30,634,381 a year ago.

Linters consumed was 27,389 bales against 27,697 a year ago; and for the two months 52,669 bales against 54,327 last year; on hand in manufacturing establishments 63,944 bales, against 52,491 a year ago and in independent warehouses 25,682 against 24,681 a year ago.

Linters exported was 1,808 bales and for the two months 2,693 bales.



## PERSONAL NEWS

Chas. S. Webb is now overseer of weave rooms No. 2 and 5 at the E. & P. Mills, Columbus, Ga.

T. S. Garner has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

D. E. Davis, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted a position at Kanapolis, N. C.

J. S. Lamb has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

J. A. Adams has resigned his position at Villa Rica, Ga., to accept one at Cedartown, Ga.

M. P. Champion of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted a position at Gaffney, S. C.

T. M. McEntire, superintendent of the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

D. V. Wright, formerly of Jackson, Ga., has accepted a position at Pineville, N. C.

H. C. Moore is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Eldred Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

R. G. Caveny is now grinding cards at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

S. W. Drennan, of East Tallahassee, Ala., has become second hand in carding at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

L. A. King has resigned his position at the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., to become overseer of winding at the Lumberton (N. C.) Mill.

C. S. Ballard has resigned as overseer of carding at the Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., to accept a position as Columbus, Ga.

A. G. Patterson, overseer of spinning at the Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., has taken charge of the carding also.

J. B. Holt has resigned his position at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., and is now second hand in spinning at the Postex Mill, Post City, Texas.

C. M. Madox of Orangeburg, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

J. B. Staton has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Pelham (Ga.) Mill.

W. E. Tisdale, of Lexington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Deep River Mills No. 2, Randleman, N. C.

D. E. C. Clough, formerly superintendent of the Walterboro (S. C.) Mills has accepted a position at the Royal Mill, Charleston, S. C.

C. B. Buchanan has resigned as overseer of weave rooms No. 2 and 5 at the E. & P. Mills, Columbus, Ga., to become overseer of weaving at Stonewall, Miss.

Ralph Hughes of the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C., has accepted a position as section hand in spinning at the Golden Belt Mills, Durham, N. C.

Jas. Bray has resigned as overseer of carding at Deep River Mills No. 2, Randleman, N. C., and accepted a position at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

R. G. Adams of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving with the Echota Mill, Calhoun, Ga.

James L. Sexton, formerly manager and principal owner off the Charlotte (N. C.) Cordage Co., has accepted a position with the Mallison Braided Cord Co., Athens, Ga.

W. M. Crump has resigned as superintendent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Cotton Mill to accept a similar position at the Cabarrus Mill at Concord, N. C.

C. Lasiter has resigned as overseer of spinning and twisting at the Bibb Mill, Reynolds, Ga., to become master mechanic at the Juliette Milling Co., Glovers, Ga.

Marshall Dilling, who last week resigned as superintendent of the Cabarrus Mill at Concord, N. C., to accept a similar position at Siluria, Ala., will take his new position on Monday of next week.

CARDS,  
DRAWING,

COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING  
FRAMES,

**MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,  
LOOMS.

L. O. Bunton, formerly overseer of weaving at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., is now overseer of cloth room at Ware Shoals, S. C.

G. T. McGregor, secretary of the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., was operated upon for appendicitis last week.

C. B. Pilgrim has resigned as loom fixer at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., to accept a similar position at Bath, S. C.

G. W. Vines has succeeded S. Spinks Hall as section hand in the spinning room of the Laurel Cotton Mills, Laurel, Miss.

E. E. Davis, of Prattville, Ala., but more recently overseer of weaving at Putnam Mills, Eatonton, Ga., has accepted position as second hand in weaving at Pelham, Ga.

W. A. Skidmore of Charlotte, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Dillon Mills at Hamer, S. C., of which G. D. Barlow at Dillon, S. C., is general superintendent.

W. N. Wilson, overseer of spinning at the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala., will accompany his superintendent, J. B. Meachum, to the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and take charge of one of the rooms there.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

Aldora Mills,

Barnesville, Ga.

W. O. Tallent.....Superintendent  
G. W. McBroom.....Carder  
T. A. Drake.....Spinner  
J. B. Stroup.....Weaver  
H. S. Berry.....Cloth Room  
Guss Tallent.....Twisting and Winding  
J. P. Scott.....Master Mechanic

Avon Mill,

Gastonia, N. C.

D. C. Williams.....Superintendent  
W. L. Hansell.....Carder  
J. L. Hoover.....Spinner  
I. W. Spake.....Weaver  
W. B. Arthurs.....Master Mechanic

Panola Mill,

Greenwood, S. C.

R. K. McCuen.....Superintendent  
H. L. Whitman.....Carder  
R. G. Vanadore.....Spinner  
T. F. Hoy.....Weaver  
W. Chastine.....Cloth Room  
Willis Davenport.....Master Mechanic

Monarch Mill,

Gastonia, N. C.

L. D. Gribble.....Superintendent  
W. B. Carrigan.....Carder  
J. L. Gribble.....Spinner  
Ben T. Linberger.....Master Mechanic

American Textile Co.

Atco, Ga.

C. R. Brown.....Superintendent  
W. P. Fallis.....Carder  
H. A. Powell.....Spinner  
E. M. Gardo.....Weaver  
W. Rankin.....Cloth Room  
J. R. Griffin.....Master Mechanic

Shelby Cotton Mills,

Shelby, N. C.

R. T. LeGrand.....Superintendent  
J. A. Lybrand.....Carder  
C. L. Lever.....Spinner  
W. F. Davis.....Weaver  
W. A. Abernathy.....Master Mechanic

# W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

## ASHWORTH BROTHERS

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**LaFayette, Ga.**—The Union Cotton Mills are now on full time operations.

**Chester, S. C.**—The Eureka Cotton Mills have been put on both night and day work.

**Great Falls, S. C.**—The Republic Cotton Mill is running full time, night and day.

**Lando, S. C.**—The Manetta Mills are running night and day and are said to have European orders for blankets which they manufacture.

**Austin, Texas.**—H. A. Wroe and R. G. Crosby are contemplating the organization of a company with a capital stock of \$50,000 to build a cotton mill.

**Statesville, N. C.**—T. M. Crowell, superintendent of the Paola Cotton Mill, on Monday received a telegram from N. B. Mills, secretary and treasurer, who is in Philadelphia, telling him to start up the mill on full time. This means that Mr. Mills has secured business for the mill and is good news to the operatives of the community.

**Lawrenceville, Ga.**—It is reported that John M. Williams, W. C. Horton and Lee S. Radford, all of Winder, Ga., are contemplating leasing the Lawrenceville Cotton Mill, which is now owned by Filer & Stowell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. The prospective lessees now operate the Winder Mill, Winder, Ga.

**Easton, Md.**—The Inez Manufacturing Co., previously reported as being organized in Sand Springs, Okla., is planning to build a cotton mill here. Reports say that the mill will have 25,000 spindles and accompanying looms, for the manufacture of Palm Beach cloth and similar fabrics.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Another close-down of the Eagle and Phoenix Mills occurred this week, lasting four days from Wednesday, and in consequence a large number of people are idle. It has ceased to be a frolic with them when the mills close down now, for it pinches where the shoe is tight.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—Fuller E. Callaway, C. V. Truitt and other LaGrange cotton mill owners have commissioned the Park A. Dallas company, mill architects and engineers of Atlanta, to prepare at once plans and specifications for a new cotton mill previously mentioned at LaGrange, to be built at once.

The total investment, including building and machinery, will represent something like \$1,000,000. There will be over 20,000 spindles.

**Savannah, Ga.**—Savannah Knitting Mill, L. T. Austin, manager, is considering enlargement.

**Glen Raven, N. C.**—The Glen Raven Cotton Mills, manufacturers of awning stripes, have appointed C. E. Riley Co., of New York City, selling agent for their products.

**Columbus, Ga.**—The Columbus Manufacturing company on Monday let a contract to build a new warehouse 54x160 feet just east of their present warehouses on Thirtieth street, the new one to be known as Compartment No. 11.

This warehouse will be fireproof, steam-heated, and up-to-date in every particular, and although somewhat larger, it will be practically similar in every way to the present ten cotton compartments of the company.

This warehouse will store 1,500 bales of cotton, and will increase the storage capacity of the Columbus Manufacturing company to 10,000 bales of cotton and cloth. Work will be rushed and the warehouse will be ready for use by December 1st. Frank A. Pierce, of this city, will do the construction work.

**Arcadia, S. C.**—The usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on a capital stock of \$375,000 will be paid by Arcadia Mills January 1. This statement was given out Oct. 20, immediately following the meeting of the stockholders held in the president's office at the American National bank, Spartanburg. The secretary's report was gratifying in every respect. In spite of the depression in business occasioned by the European war the earnings of the company for the present period are sufficient to insure a continuation of dividend payments.

H. Arthur Ligon, Jr., was elected vice president and assistant treasurer of the mill. Dr. H. A. Ligon was reelected president and treasurer. N. B. West is secretary and W. S. Moore superintendent. Mr. Ligon, who was elected vice president and assistant treasurer is a popular young man of the city. He is a member of the Ligon Insurance agency. Some time ago he was elected treasurer of the Fair Forest Oil Mill company.

### Master's Report in the Case of the Enoree Mill.

The lengthy report of S. T. Latham, master in equity, in the case of W. S. Montgomery, et al., vs. the Enoree (S. C.) Manufacturing company, has filed in the office of the county clerk of court. The report will be referred at the approaching session of the circuit court for the confirmation of the presiding judge.

The return of the master shows the unsecured debts of the company to be \$623,862.42. The heaviest creditor is the Woodward Baldwin company, selling agents of New York, who hold claims against the company for \$252,833.74. W. R. Huger, of Charleston, appears as a creditor to the extent of \$68,789.83. The Hanover National bank, of New York, presented claims for \$42,322.54. None of the local banks appear to be creditors.

A. M. Law, president-receiver for the company, advised that the directors were not prepared to issue any statements at the present. When Mr. Law was appointed receiver for the company by Judge Thomas S. Seas on May 14, he gave out the following statement:

"For several years the Enoree Manufacturing company has been forced to operate under conditions of extreme disadvantage, due to a restricted credit and in face of most unsatisfactory market conditions, while at the same time a general physical rehabilitation of its property, was found absolutely necessary.

"While the physical defects have been in a large measure improved and the mill's organization brought up to a point of efficiency it has seldom, if ever, formerly enjoyed, the financial condition has been steadily growing worse.

"On this account, at a meeting of the directors of the company, held at the office of J. B. Cleveland, it was decided best for all interests that the company not contest an action brought in the courts for the collection of an account, feeling that the interests of all the creditors and stockholders could be more fairly administered upon, expensive litigation avoided, and present organization be maintained without the loss books by the appointment of a receiver."

of any orders now on the company's receiver."

The mill has continued in operation since the receivership was appointed. Announcement has been made that all secured debts of the company have been adjusted.

Whether a receiver's sale will be ordered or the creditors perfect a new organization could not be ascertained at this time.

The Enoree Manufacturing company was organized in 1888 by George R. Coffin, who died in April, 1910, being succeeded by A. M. Law. Franz Engels was the secretary since its organization William E. Huger, J. F. Pelzer and F. J. Pelzer, Jr., of Charleston; John B. Cleveland and A. M. Law, of Spartanburg, are the directors.

The company was capitalized at \$400,000 in common stock and \$267,000 in preferred. Its equipment consists of 36,000 spindles and 896 looms.

### Government Cotton Goods Exhibit to Be Shown at Atlanta, Ga.

The cotton goods exhibit consisting of 200 samples of piece goods, gathered by United States agents all through South America, which has been on view for the last two weeks under the auspices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the New York Custom House, was shipped to Atlanta, Ga. It will be shown to those attending the Foreign Commerce Conference, which the goods came originally from Great Britain and Germany, and were made for the requirements of the people of the Continent to the southward.

Twenty-five merchants and manufacturers of New York made a thorough study of the exhibit, and several of the larger firms sent representatives, who spent an entire day making notes on the specimens which were submitted.

These cotton goods were gathered by W. A. Graham Clark, a special agent of the Department of Commerce. He has been in the city giving the merchants who called the benefit of his study of conditions in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. At the conclusion of the Atlanta meeting, the samples will be brought back to New York, where they will again be seen.

Now that the local office of the bureau has moved to larger quarters in the New York Custom House, as previously noted, it is intended to give more attention than ever to the display of samples of merchandise from foreign countries.

It is likely that before long samples of other wares will be received from some of the agents who are making a study of South American countries at the present time. Girard Harris is making a general study of trade conditions. B. Joachim, who was recently in charge of the branch here, is studying the clothing trade in Brazil and other South American countries.

We will be pleased to send to the one responsible for weave room costs a sample of the shuttle we believe the most economical for you to use. Simply send us a worn shuttle and a full filling bobbin such as you are now using. The worn shuttle will explain your needs to us quite clearly. We'll write you fully explaining our shuttle. This service is free. You assume no obligations.

WRITE TODAY  
**SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY**  
Woonsocket, R. I.



Thursday, October 22, 1914.

#### Cotton Specimens Received North.

Samuel Mungall, overseer in the dye house, has received from his brother, Thomas Mungall, of Pell City, Ala., a box containing some fine specimens of the cotton plant. Each plant has numerous pods and blossoms. Thomas Mungall was formerly employed by the Amoskeag Company. — Amoskeag Bulletin of Manchester, N. H.

#### Prices Advanced Sharply Abroad.

Advices from abroad in communications from one friend to another carry the information that the demand for blankets and flannels and cloths suitable for the army have caused prices to advance 20 per cent. Some indication of this is carried in the following excerpt from an article in the Yorkshire Post:

"The war office has taken a very drastic step so as to ensure that all heavy woolen fabrics suitable for army and navy purposes, whether in stock or being manufactured shall be absolutely and exclusively reserved for the War Department.

Leicester, as the greatest hosiery and knitted goods center in the world, is very heavily engaged on enormous contracts, and night and day working is being adopted as rapidly as possible.

When war was declared, hosiery manufacturers and their spinners of yarns, were placed in a great difficulty by the heavy cancellation of orders from populous centers, and especially from wholesale houses at Manchester. These cancellations were accepted, and the goods gladly taken by the big wholesale houses at Leicester at advanced prices. Now when a boom has come, the firms who cancelled are clamoring to have their original orders fulfilled. There was thus created a danger that large manufacturers, employing hundreds and even thousands of operatives, might divert some of their output of heavy goods to meet this demand. — Daily Trade Record.

#### Soluble Softening Oils.

There are still some textile manufacturers who use tallow as a softener. They ought to try the Soluble Softening Oils made by The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York City. They will be astonished at the smooth finish of the warps, the easy parting of the threads in the lease rods, the bright and clear appearance of the slasher cylinders. Especially fine results they would obtain with close woven goods, such as corduroys, velveteens, sateens, umbrella cloths, cambrics, etc. The seasons have no influence on Soluble Softening Oils; it remains sweet, uniform and pliable, summer and winter; it is neutral and easily blended.

Arabol Mfg. Co.

#### SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

3



### No Shadows

One of the objections to humidifiers is the overhead piping which—especially in saw-tooth roofs—casts disagreeable shadows.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has as a possible ramification its ring construction; the rings are around the posts and the piping all underneath, out of the way. No shadows with the Turbo Ring Construction. This may seem a minor detail, but it is one of the Turbo points that leads toward satisfied customers.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

#### THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

#### Tooth Found in Cotton.

Resembling a large tooth, probably from the mouth of some large Western animal, a bone was found in a cotton picking machine at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company Saturday. The machine was being fed Western cotton when the bone became lodged in its teeth and stopped it. — Gaffney Ledger.

#### The German Embargo.

As announced in many quarters, the German Government on September 22nd placed an embargo on the exportation of dyestuffs, only to be raised under the following stipulations—quantities exported must be reaching America—shipments must be in American bottoms, and—guarantee must be given against re-exportation. On September 30th, at the invitation of the Department of State, a conference of importers and consumers was held in Washington at which we were represented by our Vice-President, and a committee was appointed to meet the emergency of which the Hon. H. A. Metz was made chairman. The American S. S. "Matanzas" has been chartered in the name of Mr. A. M. Patterson, President of The Textile Alliance, and is now en route to Rotterdam in ballast. In this boat, it is understood, all the large dyestuff houses have been allotted space. Our source of supply has been notified and will meet the "Matanzas" with such quantities as are authorized by the German Government. These goods should reach here by the latter part of November. Meanwhile, we regret to say that there appears to be but little dyestuff on the way, the embargo having held up goods in transit and shipments crossing the frontier prior to the 22nd of September having been very generally reached port. As far as our observation goes, the "Matanzas" should finish its errand auspiciously, for the English authorities have made no objection to the arrival of dyestuffs in bottoms of any neutral power, and we have assurances that they are likely to continue this attitude. We regard it as unfortunate, however, that conditions have brought about a situation opposed to the classic warnings against "having all eggs in one basket." Negotiations have now been initiated with the Holland America Line with a view to adding to their fleet a regular boat under the American flag. The American agents of the Holland America Line have met this proposition in a sympathetic attitude, and upon receipt of approval from their home office it is expected that they will be in a position to offer the dyestuff trade regular freightage which will fully comply with the requirements of the German Government as at present understood. Casella Color Co.

## TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy.—Vaughan.—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook.—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

#### CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The staple cotton goods market was quiet last week. Fair trading in fancy goods has somewhat steadied that division of the market. Buyers showed very little interest in novelty goods for next spring. It is thought that sheer goods will have a good season. Converters have prepared for a white goods season and have ordered a large assortment of sheer cloths, such as voiles, organdies and lawns.

It is generally thought by buyers that prices on colored cottons are too high. While making allowance for the dyestuff situation, they claim that prices on certain lines are out of proportion to the cost of production. Dress gingham, which last year were selling at 7 1-2 and 9 1-2 cents are now marked at 9 and 9 1-2 cents, and as cotton was sold last year at 14 cents a pound, buyers say that there is nothing to keep prints at last year's prices except the situation on dyestuffs.

The business on finished goods is dull. Converters who have high priced goods on hand to sell can see no reason why they should reduce their prices as they are not of the opinion that lower levels would bring the business under present conditions. The conditions in both raw cotton and finished goods are so unstable that it is hard to establish a basis on which to do business.

Prices on sheetings are very irregular. Well known lines are steadier and are 1-4 cent higher than unbranded lines for the converting trade.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was dull last week and prices showed a further decline. The inquiry was slightly better than the previous week, but resulted in no larger business than has been done for the last two months. The total sales were said to be about 60,000 pieces and these were for spot and prompt delivery. Prices were shaded on all lines and manufacturers showed an inclination to get rid of goods even at a sacrifice. Concessions of a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent were general and in some cases goods sold below quotations given on certain styles. With the exception of a few orders for gauze and hospital bandages wanted in Europe, sales for the last few weeks have been mainly for wide and medium width goods, with practically no trading in narrow styles. During last week there were a few sales for prompt delivery of narrow goods, but buyers are not taking contracts on these goods. The market for sateens and twills remained quiet.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 3	3 1-4
28-inch, 64x60s.....	2 7-8 3
4-yard, 80x80s.....	5 1-2 5 3-4
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s.....	4 1-2 ..
38 1-2-in., 64x64s ..	3 7-8 —
Brown drills, std.....	7 3-4 ..
Sheetings, So., std.....	7 1-2 ..

3-yard, 48x48s .....	6 1-4 ..
4-yard, 56x60s.....	4 7-8 5
4-yard, 48x48s.....	5 1-3 ..
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s ..	4 5-8 ..
5-yard, 47x44s .....	4 5-8 ..
5-yard, 48x52s .....	4 3-8 ..
Denims, 9-ounce.....	13 1-2 17
Stark, 8 1-2-oz. duck..	14 ..
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in-	
duck .....	16 1-2 ..
Ticking, 8-ounce .....	13 ..
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4 ..
Standard, gingham ..	6 1-4 ..
Fine dress gingham...	9 9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	3 3-4 4

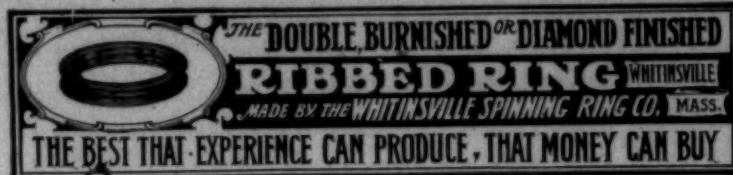
### Hester's Weekly Review.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week.....	409
In sight same 7 days last y'r	651
In sight for the month.....	822
In sight same date last year..	1,374
In sight for season.....	1,614
In sight same date last year	3,440
Port receipts for season.....	816
Port receipts same date last	
year .....	2,570
Overland to mills and Canada	
for season .....	46
Overland same date last year	94
Southern mills takings for	
season .....	327
Southern same date last year	516
Interior stocks in excess of	
August 1.....	425
Interior last year .....	260
Foreign exports for week .....	83
Foreign same seven days last	
year .....	350
Foreign for season .....	315
Foreign same date last year..	1,734
Northern spinners' takings and	
Canada for week .....	54
Northern same seven days last	
year .....	94
Northern for season .....	257
Northern to same date last y'r	443

### Cotton Goods Prices Compared.

In cotton goods end of the market trade is moving along quietly but steadily and more actual business is being transacted than appears on the surface. Present levels are certainly low, whether raw cotton is selling at 6 1-2 or 8 cents a pound. Standard 3 yard brown sheetings are held today at 6 1-4 cents against 7 3-4 cents last year. Tickings are 1 cent a yard below last year's figures, and the same is true of denim in 9 ounce weights. Brown sheetings in 4 yard goods are from 1 1-4 to 1 3-4 cents below last year, while kid finished cambrics are 7-8 to 1 cent a yard lower. In print cloth end of the market the revision has been even more pronounced with 38 1-2-inch 64 squares quoted at 3 7-8 cents, as against 5 3-4 cents at this time last year. In narrow cloths prices are 1 cent a yard below 1913 prices.—New York Commercial.



### WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description

AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.  
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative  
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.  
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

### GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

### RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

### J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

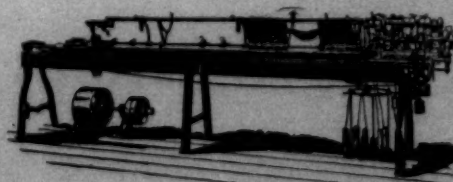
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

### IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market as a whole, last week was very dull, though there were some sales of 25,000 to 75,000 pounds in spots. There is still a large stock of yarns in this market and the demand is far below the supply. Deliveries on old contracts were not good, and collections continued slow.

The situation in the hosiery trade is generally considered poor. The policy of hand to mouth buying is continued by the jobbers and there is little prospect that they will buy for forward needs in the near future. Mills who sell direct are getting a better business than those who sell through jobbers. Sales of 16s and 18s Southern frame hosiery yarns were made on the basis of 15 cents for 10s. Eastern mule spun carded cones 18s sold for 18 and 19 cents.

Combed yarns were quiet during the week and prices were weaker. Prices on Southern single combed peeler yarns were as low as 19 and 19 1-2 cents basis of 10s. There was not much demand for fine two-ply combed yarns. No large quantities of lisle yarn on cones were sold, though there were several inquiries for quantities up to 25,000 pounds of 50-2 and 60-2 for future deliveries.

There is no change in the weaving situation. Weavers are not buying much yarns and when they do but it is in small quantities for prompt or spot deliveries.

Spinners are reported to have sold yarns for deliveries before the first of the year at 16 1-2 cents for 24-2 warps, 10-1 warps at 13 3-4 cents, 30-2 warps at 18 cents, 30-1 skeins at 17 1-2 cents and 10-2 skeins at 14 cents. For knitting yarns, business was reported placed at 14 1-2 cents for 10s Southern frame spun cones, 17 1-2 cents for 24s cones and 18 1-2 cents for 30s cones. Eastern spinners are reported to have taken business on mule spun carded cones on the basis of 15 1-2 cents for 10s for future deliveries.

### Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15	—
10s	15	—
12s	15 1-2	—
14s	16	—
16s	16 1-2	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	19 1-2	20

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	14 1-2	—
10s	15	—
12s	15 1-2	—
14s	15	16
16s	15	16
20s	17	—
24s	18	18 1-2
26s	18 1-2	19
30s	19 1-2	20
40s	25	—
50s	29	30
60s	36	38

### Southern Single Warps.

8s	15	15 1-2
10s	15 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2	16
14s	16	16 1-2
16s	16 1-2	17
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	25 1-2
50s	30	—

### Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	15	15 1-2
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2	16
14s	16 1-2	—
16s	16 1-2	17
20s	17	17 1-2
24s	18 1-2	—
26s	19	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	26
50s	30	—

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	15 1-2	—
10s	16	16 1-2
12s	16 1-2	17
14s	17	17 1-2
16s	17 1-2	18
18s	17 1-2	18
18s	18	18 1-2
20s	18 1-2	19
22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2	—
26s	20	—
30s	20	21

### Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	16	—
8-4 slack	15	15 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	14	14 1-2

### Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2	20
26s	20	20 1-2
30s	21	—
36s	22	—
40s	26	—
50s	30	31
60s	37	29

### Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	24 1-2	25
24s	26	—
30s	29	29 1-2
40s	36	38
50s	41	45
60s	47	51
70s	57	60
80s	66	70

### Where He Belongs.

(Boston Transcript.)

Mrs. Blunderby—My sister Kate, who married the Englishman, writes me that her boy is going to fight.

Mrs. Kowler—Dear me! Isn't he rather young?

Mrs. Blunderby—Well, yes, but you see he's going to join the infantry.

## F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

### Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	...
Aragon	49	...
American Spinning, com	150	...
Alpine, pfd	100	...
Alta Vista	86	...
Armstrong	100	...
Anderson Mill	...	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	...
Arlington	136	...
Brown, com	120	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...	...
Chronicle	160	...
Clara	...	...
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	...
Dakota	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Efrd, N. C.	110	...
Erwin, com	155	...
Erwin, pfd	100	...
Easley	175	...
Flint	200	...
Florence	125	...
Gaston Mfg.	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	...
Gibson	100	...
Gibson pfd	100	...
Glenwood	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	...
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd	102	...
Imperial	136	...
Kesler	161	...
Lancaster Cotton Mills	...	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd	95	...
Limestone	150	...
Loray Mills pfd	85	...
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Marion	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill	50	...
Majestic	150	...
Modena	105	...
Ozark	110	...
Paola	70	...
Pacolet, com	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd	100	103
Parker, common	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/2	...
Patterson	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	...
Salisbury	150	...
Roberde	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill	106	...
Spartan Mill	110	...
Vance Mills	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.	66	...
Ware Shoals	70	75
Washington Mills	10	...
Washington Mills, pfd	100	125
Woodlawn	121	125
Woodside Mills Co., guar	100	...
Woodside, pfd	80	...

Woodside, com	37 1/2
Wiscasset	125
Williamston, com	100
Williamston, pfd	90
Young-Hartsell	90

### The Possibilities of United States Dyestuff Industry.

(Continued from Page 7.)

few years, but has resulted in an enormous expansion of those industries protected by patents, and has reverted to the benefit of the dependent industries and hence to the country at large.

If our patent laws compelled the domestic consumption of patented articles to be supplied by domestic industries, it is evident that the manufacturers would soon find effective measures to overcome the obstacles now incident to their home production, and that both domestic and foreign inventiveness would be placed upon a common footing. It is further evident that such a law would minimize the importance of the tariff laws, as the domestic manufacturers would be freed from the competition of foreign goods made under more advantageous conditions, and hence the rate of duty would not enter into a consideration of the manufacturing costs, and the competition between the various home producers would reduce the prices to the present costs to the consumers, the cost of production being correspondingly reduced on account of the increased amounts manufactured.

Such a change in the patent laws has been agitated from time to time, but has never been adopted, due chiefly to the accompanying reduction in customs receipts. Such a view, however, is so narrow and shortsighted that it cannot long maintain, for the enormous increase in manufacturing, the great amount of additional labor employed, the extension of active capital, and the tremendous advantages to the domestic industries and the entire country that would result would much more than offset the reduction in customs receipts.

The question is a great economic one, much wider and broader than mere dollars and cents, as it affects the material welfare of all the people.

A domestic coal-tar dye industry is feasible and possible, but the most effective way of accomplishing it is not by academic studies of the productions of raw material and finished products, all of which are within the bounds of possibilities, but by such a change in the patent laws as will compel the domestic production of patented articles for domestic consumption. This done, the way is open for commercial success and the inventiveness and progressiveness of the American manufacturer, and of the foreign manufacturer, with his plants in this country, will rapidly build up an industry capable of not only supporting its American dependent industries, but also of taking its proper place in the industries of the world.

The signs are in the skies, and it is safe to prognosticate that within five years the American dye-stuff industry will be an actual fact.—Textile Colorist.



## Personal Items

R. O. Roberts of Fries, Va., has accepted a position at Lowell, Mass.

H. Arthur Ligon, Jr., has been elected vice president and assistant treasurer of the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills.

C. H. Land has resigned as superintendent of the Berryton (Ga.) Mills and will farm on a 300-acre farm which he purchased some time ago near Rome, Ga.

James E. Reynolds of New York, one of the principle stockholders of the Cleveland Mill & Power Co., was a visitor in Lawndale (N. C.) last week.

W. H. Bolen has resigned as dyer, finisher, cloth room and outside foreman at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and is taking a rest at his home in that city.

R. S. Reinhardt, president and treasurer of the Elm Grove Cotton Mills of Lincolnton, N. C., has returned home, after looking over the situation in the New York cotton market.

### Killed By Engine.

William Burton, a 24-year-old employee of the Equinox Mill, Anderson, S. C., was run over and crushed to death by engine No. 3 of the Blue Ridge railway Monday night about 10:30 o'clock between the Equinox Mill and fertilizer factory.

Burton had been drinking during the afternoon, it is said, and the coroner's jury, which was empanelled to hear the inquest, decided that his death was due to an accident caused by his own carelessness. Burton was unmarried.

### Hanes Knitting Company Advertises

In the Oct. 10th, 1914 edition of the Saturday Evening Post appears a very attractive full page advertisement of the "Hanes Underwear" manufactured by the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., of Winston-Salem, N. C.

A single full page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post cost, we are informed, \$1,500 but the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. are enterprising people and know the value of advertising. For several years they have expended large sums for advertising with result that their business has grown remarkably and they are kept busy with orders while their less enterprising competitors are sometimes idle.

The "Hanes Underwear" consisted of men's heavy ribbed underwear made with special regard to durability and which sells for 50 cents per garment.

They have demonstrated that advertising pays and this system is well worth considering.

### Cotton Goods Will Be Needed.

Whenever the European war comes to a close it will be found

## SPINNING RINGS <sup>Best</sup> Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.



BRUSHES--All Kinds

Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,

Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

## SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH.

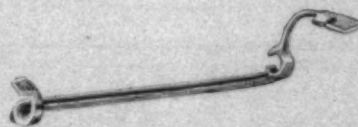
W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

We Can Save You Money—First on the price, second, by prompt delivery, and third, on the Parcel Post charges.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Give Us a Call



## SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

Arabol Manufacturing Company

100 William Street, NEW YORK

CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

## CAN YOU GET SEASONED PICKERS

Quickly?

Rawhide loom pickers which are thoroughly seasoned are much more durable than those just made. Our rawhide loom pickers not only possess all the advantages to be derived from the best hide and finished workmanship, but orders for all standard styles and sizes are always promptly filled with thoroughly seasoned pickers.

GARLAND MFG CO.

Saco, Maine



that the stocks of cotton goods will have been so completely exhausted as to put the 142,000,000 spindles in the world back on a day and night basis of operation as quick as working forces can be gotten together.

This is the view of some not noted for rash opinions. They notice that Germany has nearly exhausted her raw cotton and that the mills even in the non-belligerent countries are not over-crowded. Germany and Austria-Hungary are doing nothing at exporting. Russia is meeting contracts to a limited extent across her Asiatic borders, but the fact is that the world is wearing out its cotton goods more rapidly than it is producing.—Wall Street Journal.

### Cotton Mills.

This song of the British Army has gone over all England like wild-fire. Sung on the stage and in the trenches, even the French and Germans are humming it.

Hear the mills, mills, mills  
From cotton growing hills  
With water-power rills  
Spinning cotton.  
And weavers at the loom  
By dashing water flume  
With business on the boom  
Making stockings!

Hear the humming of the mills,  
Where electric power thrills  
And work and peace instills  
Old King Cotton.

In the bright, brave sunny South  
Where no misery or drought  
Not at the cannon's mouth  
Can down King Cotton!  
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

### Decline in Prices of Cotton Goods.

A study of some of the things that have been happening in the cotton goods markets since the first half of the year ended will show that planters are not the only ones who are bearing the burden of a great shock to values. In the markets for unbranded sheetings and print cloth yarn goods used in many lines of trade price readjustment has had full play, and the forces of liquidation, speculation, or other influences that move values, have been at work unimpeded. Current cloth quotations today and those of the first week in July are herewith given to illustrate what is meant.

Unbranded Sheetings.			
Weight	Constrn'	July 8	Oct. 19 Decl.
3.50-yard	40x40	6c	5c 1c
4-yard	48x48	5 1/2c	4 1/2c 1 1/2c
5-yard	48x48	4 1/2c	3 1/2c 1c
6-yard	40x40	3 1/2c	3c 1/2c
Print cloth Yarn Goods.			
5.15 yard	64x64	5 1/2c	3 13-16 1 5-16
4.75-yard	68x73	5 1/2c	4 1/2c 1 1/2c
6.60-yard	56x44	4 1/2c	3c 1 1/2c
7.60-yard	64x60	3 3-16c	2 1/2c 13-16c
9-yard	56x52	2 3/4c	2 1/2c 1/2c

The figures show declines ranging from 16 to 22 per cent on cloths that were made from cotton costing anywhere from 12 1-2 to 14 cents a pound. New cotton is only beginning to get into the mills, so that neither manufacturers nor merchants have yet begun to get any advantage from the low priced cotton that is being sold. On the contrary, mills and merchants are taking losses on the goods they have on hand, and some of those losses are very much more drastic than is represented in many sales of raw cotton.—Journal of Commerce.



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Mill Building For Sale.

Standard construction mill building for sale. Located in small town with good labor supply. Building is modern in every detail and can be purchased with or without steam plant and shafting. Can be purchased on small cash payment and remainder on long time. Well adapted for small weaving or knitting plant. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years experience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At pres-

ent employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during which time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class references. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12

years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and col-

## PATENTS

### Trade Marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insures better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed

30 Years Active Service

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

ored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburgs. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

(Continued on next Page.)



WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Age 32. Strictly temperate. 15 years experience on yarns from 12's to 8's. Good references. Address No. 884.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 886.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good reference. Address No. 889.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and now employed in large mill. Can give present and former em-

ployers as reference. Address No. 890.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 891.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 892.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 893.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 894.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding, spinning or winding. Age 40. Married. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 895.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 896.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 897.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Age 41. Married. Address No. 898.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 899.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33, and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Married. Sober. Reliable. Good references. Address No. 900.

COMPETENT young superintendent 30 years of age, wants larger position. Am practical and capable giving you good service on either plain, fancy, or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good sized mill wanting a man. Address No. 901.

WANT position, as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 902.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designer. Have had

long experience on fancy weaves, turkish towels and also plain work. Strictly sober, good manager of help, can get results. Fine references. Address No. 903.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or second hand in large room. Prefer Draper job, but am also experienced on other makes. Address No. 904.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as superintendent. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 905.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in yarn mills and in plain weaving mills. Fully capable of managing a large mill. Address No. 906.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 907.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed, but want larger job. Would not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Good references. Address No. 908.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustler and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 909.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 910.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 911.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning or overseer of twisting in a duck mill. Have had long experience as overseer and can handle and size room. Address No. 912.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address No. 913.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience in mill repair work and am now employed. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 914.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 915.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 33 years experience in cotton manufacturing and have been superintendent for 10 years. Now employed and can furnish

good references. Address No. 916.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish to change on account of health of family. Long experience as mill master mechanic. Address No. 917.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married and strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 918.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Have had long experience and am now employed overhauling. Good references. Address No. 919.

A NO. 1 OVERSEER of carding wishes to make a change. 10 years experience as overseer in good mills; have made good record with my employers. I deliver the goods at a reasonable cost, and not excuses. Have good letters of references to furnish any looking for a successful carder. Age 40. Have a family. Am sober and of good habits; have a fair textile education. Can change on reasonable notice. Address No. 921.

WANTED by Southern man, at present employed as superintendent, to correspond with a mill that wants a superintendent who can and will get results. Have held present position as superintendent for over nine years. 36 years old. Married. Guilt-edge references. Correspondence solicited and strictly confidential. Address No. 926.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.50. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but for satisfactory reasons prefer to change. Good reference. Address No. 930.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning, or assistant superintendent. Especially experienced or combed yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 932.

WANT position as master mechanic. 30 years experience and can furnish good references. Would like to correspond with any one needing a man. Address No. 935.

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(Judge).

"The folks at our hotel, are greatly interested in a problem."

"What is it?"

"An irresistible blond has just met an immovable bachelor."

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"Doctor," complained Sim Dorkins, "I can't see nothin' through there here specs."

"They were all right for the first day or two, were they not?" asked the oculist, after a glance at the spectacles.

"Ya-as," admitted Sim. "But they kept a-gittin' wuss and wuss, till I couldn't hardly see at all."

"They will do as well as ever," said the doctor dryly, "if you will wash them."



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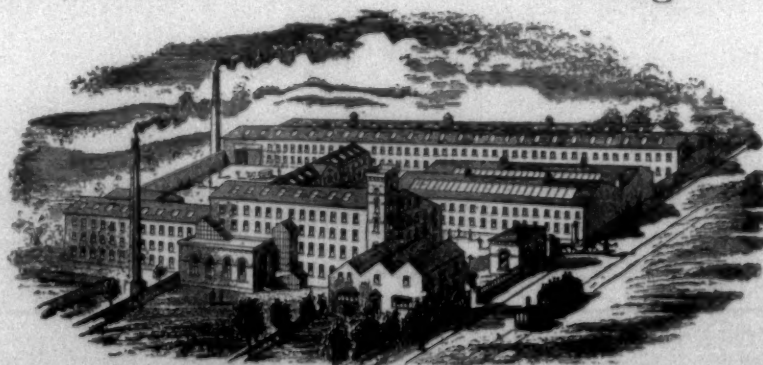
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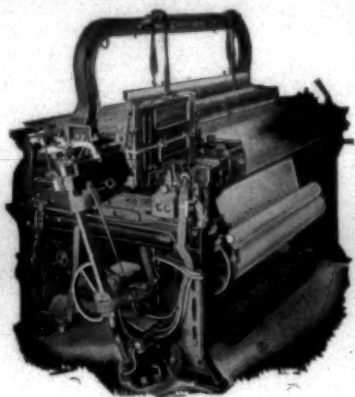
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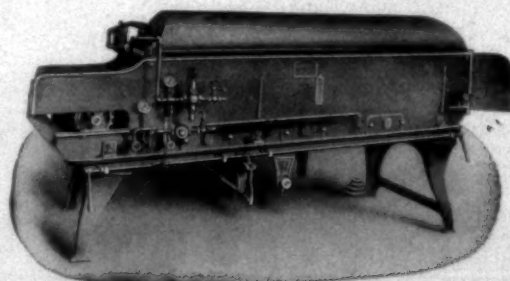
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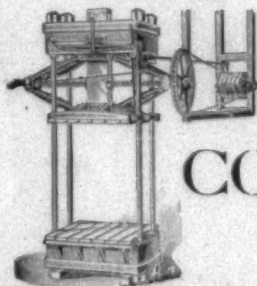
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